Claims

1. A monoclonal antibody, characterized by reacting strongly with uracil and thymine but scarcely with N-carbamyl-β-alanine.

2. A monoclonal antibody as described in claim 1, which exhibits scarce or low reactivity with pseudouridine, dihydrouracil, and dihydrothymine.

3. A monoclonal antibody as described in claim 1, which exhibits a selectivity in cross reaction with N-carbamyl-β-alanine of 10% or less, when the selectivity in cross reaction with uracil or thymine is 90% or more.

4. A monoclonal antibody as described in claim 1 or 3, which exhibits a selectivity in cross reaction with N-carbamyl-β-alanine of 10% or less; a selectivity in cross reaction with pseudouridine of 33% or less; a selectivity in cross reaction with dihydrouracil of 8% or less; and a selectivity in cross reaction with dihydrothymine of 23% or less; when the selectivity in cross reaction with uracil or thymine is 90% or more.

5. A monoclonal antibody as described in any one of claims 1 to 4, which is produced from a hybridoma which is formed from a myeloma cell and an antibody-producing cell derived from an animal to which 5-halogeno-1-carboxymethyluracil has been administered.

6. A monoclonal antibody as described in claim 5, wherein the hybridoma is FERM BP-6870 strain.

7. A hybridoma producing a monoclonal antibody as

recited in any one of claims 1 to 6.

8. A method for immunochemically assaying uracil and thymine by use of a monoclonal antibody as recited in any one of claims 1 to 6.

9. A diagnostic agent for diagnosing DPD deficiency, which agent contains a monoclonal antibody as recited in any one of claims 1 to 6.

10. A method for diagnosing DPD deficiency, characterized by assaying uracil and thymine in a specimen by use of a diagnostic agent for diagnosing DPD deficiency as recited in claim 9.

11. Use of a monoclonal antibody as recited in any one of claims 1 to 6 in order to produce a diagnostic agent for diagnosing DPD deficiency.